

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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1. The East German VEB Funkwerk (radio works) Koepenick manufactured radar devices for ships. The devices, called collision warning radar (KSA), served as aids to navigation aboard ships and were also employed ashore for control of coastal areas. For this purpose they were in some instances equipped with larger antennas.
2. In mid-1962, several modified multipurpose types were being developed on the model of the series production. Design work of an airborne radar was discontinued together with the aircraft production, but development of a weather radar unit and precision distance-measuring equipment for surveying purposes was stepped up. A small-scale range finder was being developed for railroad shunting operations.
3. The NVA also used the devices manufactured by the Koepenick radio works. Despite several attempts, the East German production of radar devices for purely military purposes had not been started so far. Several devices which were developed in East Germany on NVA orders did not reach the production stage. In addition to the Soviet Union, CEMA charged only Poland and the Czechoslovakia with the production of military radar devices, whereas East Germany was assigned the production of signal equipment, particularly microwave equipment.

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4. The need for navigational instruments for ships built at East German shipyards initiated the development of radar equipment in 1951. VEB Funkwerk Koepenick had to overcome great difficulties, since it was not able to keep up with modern radar development, and the Soviet Union showed little inclination to lend a hand.
5. The radar equipment was modeled on the Decca ship's radar system. The necessary magnetron and klystron tubes were built in the near-by Werk für Fernmeldewesen (telecommunications plant) in Berlin-Oberschoeneweide. The instruments were sold mainly for use on fishing and merchant vessels. Because of the inferior quality of the instruments and stiff competition, it was extremely difficult to market the devices for export.
6. In the beginning of the development work, the Soviet Union showed only little interest and maintained that the instruments were too expensive. The price difference was as follows:

East Germany:	KSA-3	78,000 rubles
USSR :	Stvor	22,000 rubles
USSR :	Neptun	36,000 rubles

In early 1961, the Soviets opened up negotiations for an approximately one-million DM order for radar gear.

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7. Comment: The East German development of ship's radar gear followed western patterns. It was not supported by the Soviets. The instruments were of traditional design. Miniaturization and printed circuits were still in the experimental stage. The metal gluing technique was applied in the assembly of antennas.

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